

If it is absurd to ask you whether you ever received a telegram and forget open it, and equally absurd to ask you whether you read the want ads, why, YOU'LL DO!

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

## ORCHARD AGAIN CONVICTED

Max Malich Swears Proposition  
Was Made to Him to Burn  
Non-Union Store.

REFUSED TO ENTERTAIN IDEA.

He Was Introduced to Orchard.  
Alias Thos. Hogan by Pinkerton Detective Named Grattias.

Heard Him Call Gov. Steunenberg Vice  
Names, Saying but for Him He'd  
Be a Millionaire.

Boise Idn., July 2.—Max Malich, another of the men implicated by the testimony of Harry Orchard, made his appearance today as a witness in behalf of William D. Haywood. He directly contradicted all of Orchard's story relating to him. Malich was the leader of the Austrian smelter workers at Globeville and conducted a saloon, store, and hotel there during the strike. Orchard testified that Malich proposed to him that he dynamite a hotel at Globeville filled with non-union men, and offered him \$100 to blow up the store of William McDonald, a business rival, and privately informed the prosecution that Malich had burned himself with "Petibone dope" while preparing to burn his own store, and had later burned his store with "Petibone dope," and that Malich had agreed to help him with an alibi when he killed Detective Lyte Gregory.

Malich swore that Orchard had proposed destroying the non-union hotel and the killing of McDonald, and that he had refused to have anything to do with either crime. He also denied all knowledge of "Petibone dope" of its use in his store and swore that Orchard told him that but for Gov. Steunenberg he would be a rich man, and that he would kill him.

An interesting witness called just before adjournment was Edward L. McParland, a brother of Capt. James McParland, the head of the Western Division of the Pinkerton agency. McParland gave a graphic description of his deportation from Victor where he was a shoe-maker at the time of the strike. He swore that he was subjected to many indignities and sent away from the town with other men.

MAX MALICH CALLED.  
Malich was called to the stand immediately after the opening of court today. Malich is a carpenter and miner. He was a smelterman at Globeville, Colo., at the time of the strike in 1905. Malich said he was an Austrian, as were most of the men in the Globeville smelters.

"Did you know a man named Harry Orchard, alias Thomas Hogan?" asked Atty. Richardson, who conducted the examination.

"I was introduced to him as Tom Hogan by a Pinkerton detective named Grattias," Malich said.

Malich said he did not know that Grattias was a detective at this time, for he was working secretly and was acting as a detective for the time of the strike.

The witness said that he met Orchard in February, 1905, that he met Orchard, who was then living with Steve Adams and his wife. Malich had had a small hotel and bar at this time.

Orchard testified, it will be remembered, that Malich had suggested to him blowing up the store of William McDonald, where 150 non-union miners were living and had helped him steal 100 pounds of dynamite from the Union Pacific powder house.

Malich declared today that this testimony was all false. He said Orchard or Hogan came to him one day and said: "What is the matter with you folks out here? The scabs are getting the best of you. Why don't you blow that damn hotel off the earth?"

He said he replied: "Tom, I wouldn't stand for it under no circumstances. If you do anything like that I am going to denounce you."

After this the witness said Orchard told him he was just joking.

Malich said he knew nothing about the taking of any power from the Union Pacific.

The witness was once a member of the city council of Globeville. He declared two attempts had been made to blow up the place where the strike was being held. He said he was in the city on the 27th of April, 1905, after Orchard had left Globeville.

There had been a card party in the hall of his hotel the night of the 27th, Malich said, given by the city auxiliary in charge of strike relief.

ORCHARD ON MALICH.  
Orchard and Adams bought the cheap food store in the city. Malich next related a conversation he had with Orchard in a Turkish bath establishment.

## MURRAY LUMBER YARD DESTROYED

Mill Company's Planing Plant and  
Stock Consumed by Fire  
This Morning.

LOSS \$20,000. NO INSURANCE.

Theory That Some Tramps Sleeping  
On Premises Were Responsible  
For the Blaze.

The planing mill, machinery and stock of lumber owned by the Mill company, situated at Murray, was consumed this morning by fire. The entire plant was utterly destroyed, including a modern surfacing machine that cost \$1,000. There was no insurance carried on the plant, which will therefore be at total loss.

The flames were discovered between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, and heroic attempts were made to save the mill and lumber, but the fire had too much start and all efforts were unavailing. The local fire department responded promptly to the call turned in, and were able to confine the damage to one yard, though they could not stop the progress of the conflagration.

A. Jones, manager of the lumber yard, said he could not account for the origin of the fire other than the theory that some tramps had been sleeping in the yard and had started the fire by dropping a match or lighted cigar or cigarette. The stock was dry and burned like tinder. The loss will be at least \$20,000. Building operations at Murray and in the southern end of the county will be seriously retarded by the destruction of the lumber yard.

The Mill company was composed of Murray and Salt Lake individuals. Besides the lumber and machinery, a large stock of builders' hardware was also carried, and this is also a loss.

INSPECTORS WATCHING  
JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.  
Washington, July 1.—For many months the bureau of immigration has had inspectors in Mexico watching the trend of Japanese immigration. According to reports received at the department of commerce and labor, it is perfectly evident that Japanese laborers who arrive in Mexico have no intention of remaining in that country, but regard it merely as a stepping stone to the United States. It is not believed by the immigration authorities that the Japanese government is a party to such an arrangement as this, as it has discouraged immigration to the United States in every possible way. Thousands of Japanese laborers are known to be in Mexico, merely awaiting an opportunity to cross the border.

The border is about 2,000 miles long, and it cannot adequately be covered by the immigration inspectors, the smuggling of Japanese into this country is a constant menace.

Efforts now are being made by the immigration authorities to establish a system of inspection by which it will be made difficult for Japanese into this country to be comparatively easy.

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OFFERED TO BACK ORCHARD.  
"I said I would stand good for him for \$300 or \$400 but I would not go on with him," Malich said.

"Didn't Orchard come to you the night Lyte Gregory was killed and say to you: 'Max, if I am arrested for this you are to remember I was out at your place during the strike?'"

"No, sir," Lyte Gregory was killed in 1904 and I never saw Orchard until 1905."

On re-direct examination Atty. Richardson asked the witness:

"You told Senator Borah you first met Pettibone in 1887. You meant 1895, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir," replied Malich: "I meant 1895."

"When the laughter had finally subsided the date was fixed at 1897 and Malich left the stand."

JOE MEHELLET.  
The next occupant of the witness chair was Joe Mehellet, who also is a native of Austria and former smelterman. Mehellet is now a miner and a member of the Western Federation of Miners. He said he first met Harry Orchard at Globeville in January, 1905, but declared that he had never assisted Orchard or Adams to steal powder from the Union Pacific powder house, or anywhere else.

Mehellet never had any conversation with Orchard about blowing up a hotel.

"Yes, sir, Orchard came to me one day and asked me if I could tell him how to blow up a hotel. He also said he worked there two months and told him what I knew. He then asked me if I didn't want to come along and help him blow it up. I told him no; that I wouldn't do anything like that as I never intended to kill anybody."

Mehellet said he never talked with Orchard as to any attempt on Gov. Peabody or anyone else.

HOW HE MET ORCHARD.  
Mehellet first met Orchard through Detective Grattias. He knew nothing of the circumstances of the "falling out" of Orchard and Steve Adams but understood it was over business affairs. The next witness for the defense aroused unusual interest. He was Edward L. McParland, a brother of Pinkerton Detective James McParland who has been in charge of seeing elements for the state. The witness said he was not a member of the Western Federation of Miners, but a shoemaker by trade. He was at work in his shop in Victor the day of the strike, but he was called out by Gov. Steunenberg to help with the shooting started McParland said five men came to his shop and said they wanted him.

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## TERRIBLE WRECK ON BINGHAM ROAD

Runaway Train Collides With  
Light Engine Killing Two  
And Injuring Others.

AIR BRAKES WOULD NOT WORK

Pat Cahill, a Miner of Park City,  
Is Dying as a Result of  
Accident.

Was Caught With Another Victim Beneath Cars as They Piled in a Heap  
—Information is Meager.

(Special to the "News.")  
Bingham, July 2.—A runaway train of 15 loaded cars of ore was responsible for two deaths and four men injured on the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande between Bingham and Bingham Junction at an early hour this morning.

An unknown man was killed instantly and Pat Cahill of Park City, is dying slowly, while Engineer Irvine is badly hurt.

Just how the accident occurred has not been satisfactorily explained yet, but the opinion of the train crew is that the air had been tampered with and when it became necessary to set the brakes the shoes failed to grip the wheels. With increasing momentum the big train plunged down the canyon while the crew vainly raced along the top of the cars and did their best to screw down the hand brakes. As soon as it was evident that the train was out of control and could not be checked the crew started to jump and as each man struck the grade he was more or less injured. The engineer, fireman, conductor and brakemen left the bouncing train at intervals.

Owing to the fact that there is no telephone within two miles of the scene of the wreck details are meager here so far as meager and until the wrecking crew returns no definite information will be forthcoming.

At the reverse switch, a point about nine miles from Bingham, a runaway smashed into a light engine that was coming up the grade. With terrific impact all the cars left the tracks and piled up in a heap.

CAHILL'S INJURIES.  
Cahill was one of the men in search of work. He, with others, had been applied at the mines for employment and upon being told the various forces were complete the men jumped on the train, intending to ride down to town. Cahill has a wife and two children living in Park City. That death in his case was not instantaneous is a surprise to those on the scene of the wreck.

His ribs were crushed in and he sustained exceedingly severe internal injuries. He was under the pile of cars when found and some difficulty was encountered in removing him. The second man was still under the wreckage when the last message was received from the scene and the rescuers were having no end of trouble in pulling the mass of twisted iron, steel and splintered wood from the lifeless body to permit it being brought out. The dead man beneath the train was unidentified until a late hour this afternoon.

ONE DIES ON THE WAY.  
Two of the injured were taken to the Murray general hospital in surreys reaching there shortly before 2 o'clock. This pair was less severely injured than the others. They were thought the more fortunate victims of the wreck were brought to the St. Mark's hospital in Salt Lake during the afternoon. One of the latter died while being taken to Bingham.

LET US HAVE PEACE.  
Citizen Makes a Plea for a  
Genuine Independence Day.  
Salt Lake City, July 1, 1907.  
Editor Deseret Evening News:  
Dear Sir—Can we not have peace? Every man, woman and child is tired of the constant, ceaseless row being carried on by a foolish few.

Let the Real Estate association and all other business, commercial and social leagues get together and by boosting for Salt Lake counteract the influence of the knackers. How the town would boom! Let us start in right, right away, by having a genuine Fourth of July. Independence day—let us make it such, let us shake ourselves free of the growlers and scare-browers!

Very truly yours,  
A PEACE MAKER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th, 1907,  
Will be the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Entrance of the  
Pioneers Into the Salt Lake Valley.

In commemoration of the event, The Deseret News will that day issue a

SPECIAL PIONEER EDITION

Families or friends of pioneers possessing photographs or any other kind of pictures of those who entered the valley with Prest. Brigham Young July 24, 1847, are requested to lend them to the Deseret News, in order that they may be copied and given a place in "THE PIONEERS' GALLERY," which it is designed to make a feature of the edition. All will be carefully preserved and returned to the owners.

Please forward the pictures at once. Any received after July 12, can not secure a place in the Gallery.

Are you reading the pilgrimage of the pioneers being published daily in the "News?" Their approach to the valley is full of interest.

## STATE RESTS IN DONALDSON CASE

Attorney for Defense Seeks for  
Court Instructions to Jury  
Of Not Guilty.

HIS CLAIMS ON CARD GAME.

Contention that No Evidence Has Been  
Introduced to Show Fraud During  
the Famous "Deal."

The state rested in the Donaldson trial this morning and Attorney King for the defense asked the court to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. Two witnesses, W. H. Parent and W. T. Casey were recalled by the defense for cross-examination and two points brought out. Parent said the money returned to the McWhiters was a part of Donaldson's poker winnings and Casey said Donaldson told him that the \$1,000 bill Casey changed was a part of a winning made in a poker game.

When the second and last witness was excused, Attorney King opened his argument, the court first excusing the jury, until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Attorney King argued that nothing has been laid before the court to show the poker game fraudulent and that his client took but little part in it and no part in getting Alexander McWhirter into it. These points were an excellent opportunity to fill the room with voice and argument.

KING JUGGLES BOOKS.  
Attorney King quoted profusely from authorities. One entire side of the table was covered with imposing rows of encyclopedias of law, etc. Attorney King handled these much as a juggler, bringing them up and down, and then putting them back in their places. The lawyer's skill in juggling the right book with one hand while juggling with the other was more interesting to some auditors than his debating ability.

The defendant himself sat twirling his thumbs, gazing out through the windows into the hot world outside. Corner King and the newspaper men at the press table showed what animation could be noticed in the room. An old man in one corner of the room strove to conquer and the gray head finally bobbed its last bob and then, laid over on one shoulder. When Attorney King would make a speech, the old man would make a speech, only returning to enjoy a series of "forty winks" and a blissful escape from argument.

ARGUMENT OF DEFENSE.  
The defense will argue that the taking of the entire \$100,000 was one act of fraud. This argument was made in answer to a question from the defense. Evidently it will be argued that the poker game, itself, was but one portion of the program mapped out to entrap the Scotchman.

When the forenoon session was adjourned in recess until 2 o'clock Attorney King was still talking. He is not near the end of his address yet, to all evidences, and as the prosecution has an extended answer to make, the forenoon for decision is "not yet, nor soon."

PARENT RECALLED.  
W. H. Parent was recalled to the stand this morning for cross-examination by Atty. King. It was brought out that the \$1,000 returned to the McWhiters was a part of the money, Donaldson got from the store on Sept. 19, the date of the robbery, and that Parent said he was told by Bell.

W. S. Casey was also recalled for cross-examination by Atty. King. Casey was asked if Donaldson didn't tell him that the \$1,000 bill Casey changed for the defendant was a part of winnings in a poker game. Casey explained that Donaldson told him he had come by the \$1,000 bill in a poker game, but the witness did not know the defendant had one. The state announced it would rest upon the evidence submitted.

GRAND LARCENY CHARGE.  
Attorney King immediately asked the prosecutor to elect upon which charge it desired a verdict rendered against the defendant. The court asked the state to do so and after a second's whispered conference with Major Breeden, District Attorney Loofbourou then announced that the first crime charged, that of grand larceny, would be pressed. Atty. King then began an argument, touching upon the principal points of the case. The jury was excused before this argument opened.

Atty. King contended that the taking of the \$2,000 was not from the person of Mr. McWhirter, nor the taking of the \$3,833 either. He began the argument, "should this not be granted, however, we contend that the defendant is in no wise responsible. It has been proved that any money obtained from the McWhiters by Donaldson, under a poker game, there has been nothing to show the game was a fraud or the winning crooked. A mere suspicion is not enough! Absolute proof of the

## ON O'BRIEN'S SHOULDERS.

The lawyer for the defense went on for some time to show that the O'Briens did all the talking.

"Did not McWhirter say on the stand that he saw nothing wrong in the game—that he noticed no suspicious actions on the part of those in the room, and especially not on the part of the defendant?"

"Was there anything wrong in the defendant announcing he had won and drawing the money and chips? What if he didn't show his hand? It was there for anyone to turn over and examine."

"Because a man takes part in a card game there is no right to adjudge him guilty of fraud. Under the law governing larceny fraud must be shown absolutely. There must be evidence to show that the victim of fraud charged was misled completely by the person charged with fraud. McWhirter said 'I think I have been cheated.' That was all. Did not the state show that Bell examined the hands on the table and saw that Donaldson's cards were the best?"

ASKS FOR DISMISSAL.  
Continuing, Atty. King went over the testimony of the various witnesses as the state sought to prove its case spoke for the dismissal of his client.

"The testimony of the state's witnesses shows conclusively that Mr. Donaldson took no part in getting Alexander McWhirter into the game. He made no representations; offered no invitation and in no way induced the stranger to enter the game. It was Larry O'Brien who said, 'If the state does not mind would like to have my friend, Mr. McWhirter take a hand.' The conversation was all between Larry and John O'Brien and McWhirter. The introduction; he did not invite nor urge McWhirter to participate."

IDENTIFY McWHITERS AND BELL.  
Alexander McWhirter and W. W. Bell were used as exhibits during the afternoon session yesterday and were brought before several witnesses for the state and identified as the men seen together on the afternoon of the robbery during their round-about trip to the police station. The state sought to prove that the state told of seeing the men on that memorable occasion while Bell was trying to get away from McWhirter and was going to the police station. William J. Casey, of the Salt Lake Turf Exchange, testified that he changed a \$1,000 bill for Donaldson about a year ago, but would not fix the date definitely.

SAW DONALDSON IN DENVER.  
W. F. Rodegkelt, a waiter in the Victoria hotel, told of seeing Donaldson in the restaurant between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning after the robbery. Donaldson had a \$1,000 bill which he told witness he had won. He told him that he had been out to his sister's celebrating. Witness saw Donaldson in Denver about 10 days after the robbery and had a talk with him, but failed to observe any of the money. The witness, however, was not allowed to tell what the conversation was.

CARDWELL TESTIFIES.  
W. J. Cardwell, clerk in a cigar store at 23 West Second South, testified that Alexander McWhirter and a man he thought was Bell, were in his store on Sept. 19, the date of the robbery, and that Bell bought a cigar. He said that McWhirter asked him a question, but Atty. King objected.

stating what the question was, and the court sustained the objection. Alexander McWhirter and Bell were brought into the court room and the witness was asked to identify the men who were in his store on the afternoon of the robbery.

SCENE IN DRUG STORE.  
Fred Anstee, clerk in the Sun drug store, testified that McWhirter and Bell came rushing into the store and the latter asked to use the telephone. He did use it and called up No. 7 and then called the Chief of Police. He then asked for Detective Raleigh. McWhirter, he said, then asked him if Bell was an officer and said that he had \$10,000 of his money. McWhirter was again brought into the store and identified by the witness as the men who were in the store on that occasion.

CAME TO HER HOUSE.  
Mattie Ventress, who lives in a rooming house at 164 South Second West street, told of Donaldson and Bell coming to her house the night of September 19 and asking to use the telephone. She identified Bell and Donaldson as the men who called at her place. She said that the men stayed a few days ago when she was introduced to Bell by Deputy Sheriff Sperry and saw Donaldson in the courtroom.

ALEX. RECALLED.  
Alexander McWhirter was recalled by the state and retold the story of the robbery, of the trip to the police station, of Bell's meeting with the state, of Bell's bringing in the money back and then taking him to the train to leave for California. The attorney for the defense moved to strike out all of McWhirter's testimony being in no way connected with the defendant, but the motion was denied.

WILLIAM RETELLS STORY.  
William McWhirter was also recalled and retold his story of the trip to the police station hunting for Bell and his brother. Mr. King also attempted to have his testimony stricken out, but was unsuccessful in that.

"JIM'S" SISTER TESTIFIES.  
Mrs. Mary King, sister of Donaldson, testified about Jim and three men coming to her house on the evening of Sept. 19, and that the other man came later. She did not know who they were and has never seen them since. She said that Donaldson brought the food for dinner and that they left about 8 o'clock. Her daughter, Grace King, also told about Donaldson and the four men coming out to her house for dinner on the evening of the robbery. She did not know who the men were and has never seen them since.

E. P. SEARS IN TROUBLE.  
Complaint Charging Him With Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.  
J. Johnson today swore to a complaint against E. P. Sears, a local real estate man, charging him with obtaining money and goods by false pretenses. On Oct. 4, 1906, it is alleged that Sears undertook to trade a piece of land to Johnson southwest of the city and took him out and showed him what was supposed to be the land. The trade was made but when the deed was delivered it was found that the land was not what had been shown Johnson but was a piece of low marshy reality unfit for cultivation. Sears had traded a tract of 100 acres of land at \$800 and \$700 in notes and securities for the land. A suit is now pending in the district court in which Johnson asks that the deed be annulled and the money and the notes returned. The complaint in the criminal action was filed in Justice Dana T. Smith's court.

## MAZZARO WINS THE GRAND PRIX

Italian Automobile Champion  
Covers 477 Miles in 6 Hours,  
46 Mins., 33 Secs.

SZISZ CAME IN SECOND.

First Round of Course of About  
47.7 Miles Was Made in 37  
Minutes, 33 Seconds.

Thirty-eight Contestants Entered, but  
Only Nine Finished—Race Marked  
By No Serious Accidents.

Dieppe, July 2.—Nazzaro, the Italian champion, today won the automobile grand prix, covering about 477 miles in 6 hours, 46 minutes, 33 seconds. The race was run over a heavy track in the presence of a vast concourse, with 38 participants, chiefly French, Christie, the only American participant driving an American machine, had trouble early in the race and did not figure among the leaders. Szisz was second in 6 hours, 53 minutes, 10 seconds; Lanczia third.

The race was marked by no serious accidents, although a minor collision occurred between two of the cars.

Only nine of the contestants finished. Shepard doggedly persevered to the end, finishing last in 7 hours, 39 minutes, 35 seconds. The English, Belgian and German racers made almost as poor a showing as Christie.

Contrary to expectations, President Fallieres was not present. The cabinet was represented by Minister of Public works Barthou.

Glorious sunshine favored the start of the grand prix automobile race today. Fifty thousand persons marched in and around the tribune and saw the machines and drivers. The day's journey, while 150,000 others were concentrated in other villages along the route to view the race.

The roadway dried up nicely during the night, and as the start was looked to be very fast. Going to the post, the pilots of several of the most powerful machines were doubtful as to whether they would be able to complete the course with the amount of gasoline allowed them. The betting odds on the Fiat cars lightened on the second round, for they were soon seen to go so far as to predict that one-third of the cars would be stranded upon the roadside before the race was finished.

HIGH PACE SET.  
Lanczia set a very high pace in the first round, but Duray nevertheless overpassed him. Nazzaro, however, passed both before the race was completed. He eventually completed the first round of about 47.7 miles in 39 minutes and 53 seconds, and steadily maintained his place in the front, leading Duray by 1 minute and 20 seconds at the end of the first round. By this time accidents had already begun. Several contestants were soon reported as having been crippled and having dropped out of the race. Christie, who at the end of the first round was having trouble with his clutch, was having more trouble and was considered as ignominiously beaten, but he was bravely trying to patch his machine for another start. Duray, one of the best drivers, was having a measure of bad luck. While re-provisioning he over-tipped his receptacle and lost quite a quantity of the precious petrol.

Wagner was in difficulties in the fourth round and was compelled to surrender his lead which was taken by Duray and Lanczia in second place. The race at this stage seemed, barring accidents, to have narrowed down to Duray and Lanczia.

At the end of the fifth round Duray was second, Nazzaro third, and Christie fourth. The race was now in a very close finish. Nazzaro was fourth and the rest were strung out most hopelessly beaten.

Christie, one of the American competitors, was in difficulties in the race. He said he was sure he would be able to control his machine, and he declared that if his gasoline held out he would show Europe a clean pair of heels.

SIGNAL TO START.  
The signal to start was given by six small cannon mounted opposite the Tribune. With the sound of the first report Lanczia in a Fiat car, shot by the start, the first away. He was sent off with a roar of applause. The other competitors followed at minute intervals. Dura in a Torino Delirich, was fourth; Szisz, driving for the King, was fifth; W. C. Christie in his American machine, was twelfth; Nazzaro in another Fiat was eighteenth; another American driving a Panhard, was twenty-fifth; and Shepard, driving an American, was the thirty-second man to get away.

The lodges at the tribune were crowded with nobles, including Count Foras, commanding the Third army corps, the troops, kept the road clear. Prince and Princess Orloff, Diaroff, Baron Rothschild and scores of prominent automobilists from both sides of the Atlantic.

From the tribune almost a third of the course was visible, the red dots where the French soldiers stood marking the route through the green landscape. From the starting point the flying racers shot ahead like arrows for half a mile, where they doubled back abruptly, skimming over the undulating road past the forest of aquies before entering the narrow, dangerous shaped chute to the bridge at Alcourt. Thence the road is a succession of sharp hills to Lezardieres. There is found the fastest portion of the course to Europe, whence a beautiful stretch of road along the sea takes the racers back to the starting point.

Babbler's car collided with the car driven by Richey, while descending the Alcourt court slope. Both were ditched but neither of them was seriously injured.

Elliot F. Sheppard in spite of three petty accidents, was well up towards the undulating road past the forest of aquies before entering the narrow, dangerous shaped chute to the bridge at Alcourt. Thence the road is a succession of sharp hills to Lezardieres. There is found the fastest portion of the course to Europe, whence a beautiful stretch of road along the sea takes the racers back to the starting point.

Nazzaro, driving furiously, covered the seventh round in 88 minutes, 40 seconds, taking second place from Lanczia. Duray's machine broke a gear in the eighth round, leaving Nazzaro in